

Patent Application

Methods for identifying DNA Copy Number Changes

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RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the priority of U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 60/467,105 filed April 30, 2003, 60/319,685 filed November 11, 2002 and 60/319,750 filed December 3, 2002 the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention is related to methods of estimating the number of copies of a genomic region that are present in a sample. Specifically, this invention provides methods, computer software products and systems for the detection of regions of chromosomal amplification and deletion from a biological sample.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The underlying progression of genetic events which transform a normal cell into a cancer cell is characterized by a shift from the diploid to aneuploid state (Albertson et al. (2003), *Nat Genet*, Vol. 34, pp.369-76 and Lengauer et al. (1998), *Nature*, Vol. 396, pp.643-9). As a result of genomic instability, cancer cells accumulate both random and causal alterations at multiple levels from point mutations to whole-chromosome aberrations. DNA copy number changes include, but are not limited to, loss of heterozygosity (LOH) and homozygous deletions, which can result in the loss of tumor suppressor genes, and gene amplification events, which can result in cellular proto-oncogene activation. One of the continuing challenges to unraveling the complex karyotype of the tumor cell is the development of improved molecular methods that can globally catalogue LOH, gains, and losses with both high resolution and accuracy.

5 Numerous molecular approaches have been described to identify genome-wide LOH and copy number changes within tumors. Classical LOH studies designed to identify allelic loss using paired tumor and blood samples have made use of restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLP) and, more often, highly polymorphic microsatellite markers (STRS, VNTRs). The demonstration of Knudson's two-hit

10 tumorigenesis model using LOH analysis of the retinoblastoma gene, Rb1, showed that the mutant allele copy number can vary from one to three copies as the result of biologically distinct second-hit mechanisms (Cavenee, et al. (1983), *Nature*, Vol. 305, pp.779-84.). Thus regions undergoing LOH do not necessarily contain DNA copy number changes. Approaches to measure genome wide increases or decreases in DNA

15 copy number include comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) (Kallioniemi, et al. (1992), *Science*, Vol. 258, pp.818-21.), spectral karyotyping (SKY) (Schrock, et al. (1996), *Science*, Vol. 273, pp.494-7.), fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) (Pinkel et al. (1988), *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Vol. 85, pp.9138-42), molecular subtraction such as RDA (Lisitsyn et al. (1995), *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Vol. 92, pp.151-5.; Lucito et al.

20 (1998), *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Vol. 95, pp.4487-92), and digital karyotyping (Wang, et al. (2002), *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Vol. 99, pp.16156-61.). CGH, perhaps the most widely used and powerful approach, uses a mixture of DNA from normal and tumor cells that has been differentially labeled with fluorescent dyes. Target DNA is competitively hybridized to metaphase chromosomes or, in array CGH, to cDNA clones (Pollack et al.

25 (2002), *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Vol. 99, pp.12963-8) or bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs) and P1 artificial chromosomes (PACs) (Snijders et al. (2001), *Nat Genet*, Vol. 29, pp.263-4, Pinkel, et al. (1998), *Nat Genet*, Vol. 20, pp.207-11).

5 Hybridization to metaphase chromosomes, however, limits the resolution to 10-20 Mb, precluding the detection of small gains and losses. While the use of arrayed cDNA clones allows analysis of transcriptionally active regions of the genome, the hybridization kinetics may not be as uniform as when using large genomic clones. Currently, the availability of BAC clones spanning the genome limits the resolution of CGH to 1-2 Mb,
10 but the recent use of oligonucleotides improves resolution to 15 Kb (Lucito et al. (2003), *Genome Res*, Vol., pp.). CGH, however, is not well-suited to identify regions of the genome which have undergone LOH such that a single allele is present but there is no reduction in copy number.

With the completion of the human genome, single nucleotide polymorphisms
15 (SNPs), the most common sequence variation among individuals, are emerging as the marker of choice in large-scale genetic studies due to their abundance, stability, and relative ease of scoring. These same characteristics make SNPs powerful markers for LOH studies.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The current invention provides methods, systems and computer software products suitable for analyzing data from nucleic acid arrays to detect changes in copy number and to estimate copy number. The probe arrays may be, for example, genotyping arrays that employ multiple probes against each of a plurality of SNPs to determine genotype of
25 individual SNPs or arrays of probes that are spaced at approximately equal distances throughout a genome or a portion of a genome, for example, every 100 bases over an entire chromosome.

5 In one embodiment a method for identifying regions of genomic amplification and deletion in an experimental sample is disclosed. The sample is prepared by isolating nucleic acid from the experimental sample; amplifying at least some regions of the nucleic acid; labeling the amplified products. The labeled amplified products are hybridized to a genotyping array to obtain a hybridization pattern. The genotyping array
10 comprises a plurality of genotyping probe sets for a plurality of SNPs. A probe set comprises: a plurality of perfect match probes to a first allele of a SNP, a plurality of perfect match probes to a second allele of the SNP, a plurality of mismatch probes to the first allele of the SNP, and a plurality of mismatch probes to the second allele of the SNP. The hybridization pattern is used to obtaining a measurement for the SNP in the
15 experimental sample. The measurement, S , is the log of the arithmetic average of the intensities of the perfect match probes for the SNP in the hybridization pattern. An S value is also calculated for the SNP in each of a plurality of reference samples that are matched to the experimental sample in genotype call. The mean and the standard deviation for the reference samples are calculated using the values obtained in S values
20 and a log intensity difference is calculated by subtracting the mean values for the reference and experimental samples. The copy number of the region including the SNP is estimated by using the difference between the mean for the SNP in the reference samples and the S value for the SNP in the experimental sample in a log-log linear model.

 In one embodiment the S values for all SNPs genotyped in the experimental
25 sample and in each reference sample are normalized so that the mean for all the autosomal SNPs in a sample is zero and the variance is 1.

5 In another embodiment a p-value is calculated for the estimated copy number alteration and if the p-value is less than a threshold p-value the estimated direction of copy number change is significant.

In a preferred embodiment the S value is calculated using: $S = \text{Log}(\frac{1}{X} \sum_{i=1}^X PM_i)$

where PM_i is the intensity of the perfect match cell of probe pair i and X is the number of
 10 perfect match probes in a set. The number of perfect match probes used to calculate S may be between 1 and 30. In a preferred embodiment 20 PM probes are used.

In one embodiment the copy number is estimated using:

$\text{Copy Number} \approx \exp(0.693 + 0.895 \times (\tilde{S}_{jg}^c - \hat{\mu}_{jg}))$ wherein \tilde{S}_{jg}^c is the log of the
 average of the intensities of the perfect match probes for a SNP j of genotype g in an
 15 experimental sample c , normalized to the S values of all SNPs genotyped in the experimental sample and $\hat{\mu}_{jg}$ is the average mean of the normalized S values for SNP j in a plurality of reference samples of genotype g at SNP j .

In another embodiment a p-value is calculated for the direction of estimated copy
 number alteration using: $p_j = \min(1 - \Phi(\frac{\tilde{S}_{jg}^c - \hat{\mu}_{jg}}{\hat{\sigma}_{jg}}), \Phi(\frac{\tilde{S}_{jg}^c - \hat{\mu}_{jg}}{\hat{\sigma}_{jg}}))$. The p-value
 20 obtained is used to determine if the direction of the estimate is significant.

The experimental sample may be from a tumor, a mixture of tumor and normal cells or non-cancerous cells that may be from a source suspected of having a disease.

In another embodiment copy number is estimated using:

$\text{Copy Number} \approx \exp(b + m \times (\tilde{S}_{jg}^c - \hat{\mu}_{jg}))$ wherein \tilde{S}_{jg}^c is the log of the average of the
 25 intensities of the perfect match probes for a SNP j of genotype g in an experimental

- 5 sample c , normalized to the S values of all SNPs genotyped in the experimental sample, $\hat{\mu}_{jg}$ is the average mean of the normalized S values for SNP j in a plurality of reference samples of genotype g at SNP j , b is the y-intercept and m is the slope of a line defined by plotting intensity values from SNPs of known copy number. In one embodiment the line is defined by plotting intensity values from SNPs on the X chromosome using control samples with varying numbers of X chromosomes.

In another embodiment a second estimate of copy number is obtained by comparing the discrimination ratio, DR, of a SNP in an experimental sample with an average DR from that SNP in a plurality of genotype matched reference samples, where the DR for a probe set with 20 PM/MM probe pairs is calculated using:

$$15 \quad DR = \frac{1}{20} \sum_{i=1}^{20} \left(\frac{PM_i - MM_i}{PM_i + MM_i} \right)$$

In another embodiment each S value obtained that is more than 3 standard deviations from the mean of the S values is excluded from the estimation of mean and variance of the reference distribution.

- 20 In another embodiment at least one region of loss of heterozygosity is identified in an experimental sample by identifying at least one contiguous stretch of homozygous SNP genotype calls in the genome of an experimental sample; obtaining a probability, \hat{P}_i of homozygosity for each SNP in the contiguous stretch wherein

$$\hat{P}_i = \frac{\text{\# of AA or BB calls on SNP } i}{\text{total \# of genotype calls on SNP } i}; \text{ calculating the probability that each of the SNPs}$$

- 25 in the contiguous stretch is homozygous by using: $\hat{P}(\text{SNP } m \text{ to } n \text{ homozygous}) = \prod_{i=m}^n \hat{P}_i$;

and, identifying the region containing the SNPs as a region of loss of heterozygosity if

- 5 \hat{P} (SNP m to n homozygous) is less than a p-value threshold. The number of SNPs in the contiguous stretch may be, for example, from 10 to 100.

In another embodiment a method copy number is estimated for a region identified as a region of loss of heterozygosity by calculating an S value for at least one of the SNPs

in the identified region in the experimental sample using: $S = \text{Log}(\frac{1}{X} \sum_{i=1}^X PM_i)$ where PM_i

- 10 is the intensity of the perfect match cell of probe pair i and X is the number of probe pairs in a set and normalizing the S value; normalized S values are calculated for the at least one SNP from a plurality of matched genotype call reference samples and an average of the reference sample normalized S values is calculated for the SNP. The normalized S value for the SNP in the experimental sample is compared with the average of the
- 15 normalized S values for the SNP in the reference sample to obtain a ratio; and the copy number of the SNP in the experimental sample is estimated using a log-log linear model. This may be done for 2 or more SNPs in the sample and a p-value may be calculated.

In another embodiment the copy number estimates of two or more consecutive SNPs is evaluated for significance by identifying a stretch of contiguous SNPs that either

- 20 all show a reduction in copy number or all show an increase in copy number relative to a

plurality of reference samples; calculating $\tilde{z}_{m,n}$ using $\tilde{z}_{m,n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-m+1}} \sum_{j=m}^n \hat{z}_{jg} \sim N(0,1)$;

converting $\tilde{z}_{m,n}$ to a probability using the standard Φ function to obtain a p-value; and,

concluding that the estimates are significant using a p-value threshold.

5 In another embodiment one or more regions of loss of heterozygosity are detected
in an experimental sample by amplifying a collection of target sequences from said
experimental sample; hybridizing the amplified target sequences to an array of probes
designed to interrogate a collection of polymorphisms in the collection of target
sequences by allele specific hybridization to generate a hybridization pattern from the
10 experimental sample wherein the hybridization pattern comprises intensity measurements
for perfect match and mismatch probes for a plurality of SNPs. An average hybridization
intensity for the perfect match probes for each SNP in the experimental sample is
calculated and the average hybridization intensities for all SNPs on the array are
normalized. A SNP discrimination ratio for each SNP on the array is calculated.
15 Individual SNP discrimination ratios and hybridization intensities from the experimental
sample are compared to SNP discrimination ratios and hybridization intensities that are
an average of SNP discrimination ratios and hybridization intensities for individual SNPs
from a plurality of reference samples wherein variability within the reference sample is
considered and regions with changes in DNA copy number in the experimental sample
20 are identified.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form a part of this
specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description,
25 serve to explain the principles of the invention:

Figure 1 illustrates an example of a computer system that may be utilized to
execute the software of an embodiment of the invention.

5 Figure 2 illustrates a system block diagram of the computer system of Fig. 1.

 Figure 3 shows a plot of the log intensity of SNPs on the X chromosome from an individual with 1, 3, 4 or 5 copies of the X chromosome compared to an individual with 2 copies of the X chromosome. Fig. 3A shows individual plots and 3B shows the plot of log intensity ratio versus log copy number, showing a linear relationship observed with
10 the experimental values.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

(A) General

15 The present invention has many preferred embodiments and relies on many patents, applications and other references for details known to those of the art. Therefore, when a patent, application, or other reference is cited or repeated below, it should be understood that it is incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes as well as for the proposition that is recited.

20 As used in this application, the singular form “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. For example, the term “an agent” includes a plurality of agents, including mixtures thereof.

 An individual is not limited to a human being but may also be other organisms including but not limited to mammals, plants, bacteria, or cells derived from any of the
25 above.

 Throughout this disclosure, various aspects of this invention can be presented in a range format. It should be understood that the description in range format is merely for

5 convenience and brevity and should not be construed as an inflexible limitation on the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the description of a range should be considered to have specifically disclosed all the possible subranges as well as individual numerical values within that range. For example, description of a range such as from 1 to 6 should be considered to have specifically disclosed subranges such as from 1 to 3, from 1 to 4,
10 from 1 to 5, from 2 to 4, from 2 to 6, from 3 to 6 etc., as well as individual numbers within that range, for example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. This applies regardless of the breadth of the range. All references to the function log default to e as the base (natural log) unless stated otherwise (such as \log_{10}).

The practice of the present invention may employ, unless otherwise indicated,
15 conventional techniques and descriptions of organic chemistry, polymer technology, molecular biology (including recombinant techniques), cell biology, biochemistry, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such conventional techniques include polymer array synthesis, hybridization, ligation, and detection of hybridization using a label. Specific illustrations of suitable techniques can be had by reference to the example
20 herein below. However, other equivalent conventional procedures can, of course, also be used. Such conventional techniques and descriptions can be found in standard laboratory manuals such as *Genome Analysis: A Laboratory Manual Series (Vols. I-IV)*, *Using Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, *Cells: A Laboratory Manual*, *PCR Primer: A Laboratory Manual*, and *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (all from Cold Spring
25 Harbor Laboratory Press), Stryer, L. (1995) *Biochemistry* (4th Ed.) Freeman, New York, Gait, "Oligonucleotide Synthesis: A Practical Approach" 1984, IRL Press, London, Nelson and Cox (2000), *Lehninger, Principles of Biochemistry* 3rd Ed., W.H. Freeman

5 Pub., New York, NY and Berg et al. (2002) *Biochemistry*, 5th Ed., W.H. Freeman Pub., New York, NY, all of which are herein incorporated in their entirety by reference for all purposes.

The present invention can employ solid substrates, including arrays in some preferred embodiments. Methods and techniques applicable to polymer (including
10 protein) array synthesis have been described in U.S.S.N 09/536,841, WO 00/58516, U.S. Patents Nos. 5,143,854, 5,242,974, 5,252,743, 5,324,633, 5,384,261, 5,405,783, 5,424,186, 5,451,683, 5,482,867, 5,491,074, 5,527,681, 5,550,215, 5,571,639, 5,578,832, 5,593,839, 5,599,695, 5,624,711, 5,631,734, 5,795,716, 5,831,070, 5,837,832, 5,856,101, 5,858,659, 5,936,324, 5,968,740, 5,974,164, 5,981,185, 5,981,956, 6,025,601, 6,033,860,
15 6,040,193, 6,090,555, 6,136,269, 6,269,846 and 6,428,752, in PCT Applications Nos. PCT/US99/00730 (International Publication Number WO 99/36760) and PCT/US01/04285, which are all incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

Patents that describe synthesis techniques in specific embodiments include U.S.
20 Patents Nos. 5,412,087, 6,147,205, 6,262,216, 6,310,189, 5,889,165, and 5,959,098. Nucleic acid arrays are described in many of the above patents, but the same techniques are applied to polypeptide arrays.

Nucleic acid arrays that are useful in the present invention include those that are commercially available from Affymetrix (Santa Clara, CA) under the brand name
25 GeneChip®. Example arrays are shown on the website at affymetrix.com.

The present invention also contemplates many uses for polymers attached to solid substrates. These uses include gene expression monitoring, profiling, library screening,

5 genotyping and diagnostics. Gene expression monitoring, and profiling methods can be shown in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,800,992, 6,013,449, 6,020,135, 6,033,860, 6,040,138, 6,177,248 and 6,309,822. Genotyping and uses therefore are shown in USSN 60/319,253, 10/013,598, and U.S. Patents Nos. 5,856,092, 6,300,063, 5,858,659, 6,284,460, 6,361,947, 6,368,799 and 6,333,179. Other uses are embodied in U.S. Patents
 10 Nos. 5,871,928, 5,902,723, 6,045,996, 5,541,061, and 6,197,506.

The present invention also contemplates sample preparation methods in certain preferred embodiments. Prior to or concurrent with genotyping, the genomic sample may be amplified by a variety of mechanisms, some of which may employ PCR. *See, e.g., PCR Technology: Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification* (Ed. H.A. Erlich,
 15 Freeman Press, NY, NY, 1992); *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications* (Eds. Innis, et al., Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1990); Mattila et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19, 4967 (1991); Eckert et al., *PCR Methods and Applications* 1, 17 (1991); *PCR* (Eds. McPherson et al., IRL Press, Oxford); and U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,202, 4,683,195, 4,800,159, 4,965,188, and 5,333,675, and each of which is incorporated herein by
 20 reference in their entireties for all purposes. The sample may be amplified on the array. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 6,300,070 and U.S. patent application 09/513,300, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Other suitable amplification methods include the ligase chain reaction (LCR) (*e.g.,* Wu and Wallace, *Genomics* 4, 560 (1989), Landegren et al., *Science* 241, 1077
 25 (1988) and Barringer et al. *Gene* 89:117 (1990)), transcription amplification (Kwoh et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86, 1173 (1989) and WO88/10315), self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87, 1874 (1990) and

5 WO90/06995), selective amplification of target polynucleotide sequences (U.S. Patent No 6,410,276), consensus sequence primed polymerase chain reaction (CP-PCR) (U.S. Patent No 4,437,975), arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction (AP-PCR) (U.S. Patent No 5, 413,909, 5,861,245) and nucleic acid based sequence amplification (NABSA). (See, US patents nos. 5,409,818, 5,554,517, and 6,063,603, each of which is
10 incorporated herein by reference). Other amplification methods that may be used are described in, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,242,794, 5,494,810, 4,988,617 and in USSN 09/854,317, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Additional methods of sample preparation and techniques for reducing the complexity of a nucleic sample are described in Dong et al., *Genome Research* 11, 1418
15 (2001), in U.S. Patent No 6,361,947, 6,391,592 and U.S. Patent application Nos. 09/916,135, 09/920,491, 09/910,292, and 10/013,598.

Methods for conducting polynucleotide hybridization assays have been well developed in the art. Hybridization assay procedures and conditions will vary depending on the application and are selected in accordance with the general binding methods
20 known including those referred to in: Maniatis et al. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (2nd Ed. Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y, 1989); Berger and Kimmel *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 152, *Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques* (Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1987); Young and Davism, *P.N.A.S.*, 80: 1194 (1983). Methods and apparatus for carrying out repeated and controlled hybridization reactions have been
25 described in US patent 5,871,928, 5,874,219, 6,045,996 and 6,386,749, 6,391,623 each of which are incorporated herein by reference

5 The present invention also contemplates signal detection of hybridization between
ligands in certain preferred embodiments. See U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,143,854, 5,578,832;
5,631,734; 5,834,758; 5,936,324; 5,981,956; 6,025,601; 6,141,096; 6,185,030; 6,201,639;
6,218,803; and 6,225,625, in U.S. Patent application 60/364,731 and in PCT Application
PCT/US99/06097 (published as WO99/47964), each of which also is hereby incorporated
10 by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

Methods and apparatus for signal detection and processing of intensity data are
disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patents Numbers 5,143,854, 5,547,839, 5,578,832,
5,631,734, 5,800,992, 5,834,758; 5,856,092, 5,902,723, 5,936,324, 5,981,956, 6,025,601,
6,090,555, 6,141,096, 6,185,030, 6,201,639; 6,218,803; and 6,225,625, in U.S. Patent
15 application 60/364,731 and in PCT Application PCT/US99/06097 (published as
WO99/47964), each of which also is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for
all purposes.

The practice of the present invention may also employ conventional biology
methods, software and systems. Computer software products of the invention typically
20 include computer readable medium having computer-executable instructions for
performing the logic steps of the method of the invention. Suitable computer readable
medium include floppy disk, CD-ROM/DVD/DVD-ROM, hard-disk drive, flash
memory, ROM/RAM, magnetic tapes and etc. The computer executable instructions may
be written in a suitable computer language or combination of several languages. Basic
25 computational biology methods are described in, e.g. Setubal and Meidanis et al.,
Introduction to Computational Biology Methods (PWS Publishing Company, Boston,
1997); Salzberg, Searles, Kasif, (Ed.), *Computational Methods in Molecular Biology*,

5 (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1998); Rashidi and Buehler, *Bioinformatics Basics: Application in Biological Science and Medicine* (CRC Press, London, 2000) and Ouelette and Bzevanis *Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide for Analysis of Gene and Proteins* (Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2nd ed., 2001).

The present invention may also make use of various computer program products
10 and software for a variety of purposes, such as probe design, management of data, analysis, and instrument operation. See, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,593,839, 5,795,716, 5,733,729, 5,974,164, 6,066,454, 6,090,555, 6,185,561, 6,188,783, 6,223,127, 6,229,911 and 6,308,170.

Additionally, the present invention may have preferred embodiments that include
15 methods for providing genetic information over networks such as the Internet as shown in U.S. Patent applications 10/063,559, 60/349,546, 60/376,003, 60/394,574, 60/403,381.

The present invention is related to U.S. Patent application No. 10/264,945 and U.S. Provisional Patent application Nos. 60/417,190 and 60/319,685 which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

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(B) Definitions

Nucleic acids according to the present invention may include any polymer or oligomer of pyrimidine and purine bases, preferably cytosine, thymine, and uracil, and adenine and guanine, respectively. (See Albert L. Lehninger, *Principles of Biochemistry*,
25 at 793-800 (Worth Pub. 1982) which is herein incorporated in its entirety for all purposes). Indeed, the present invention contemplates any deoxyribonucleotide, ribonucleotide or peptide nucleic acid component, and any chemical variants thereof,

5 such as methylated, hydroxymethylated or glucosylated forms of these bases, and the like. The polymers or oligomers may be heterogeneous or homogeneous in composition, and may be isolated from naturally occurring sources or may be artificially or synthetically produced. In addition, the nucleic acids may be DNA or RNA, or a mixture thereof, and may exist permanently or transitionally in single-stranded or double-stranded
10 form, including homoduplex, heteroduplex, and hybrid states.

An oligonucleotide or polynucleotide is a nucleic acid ranging from at least 2, preferably at least 8, 15 or 20 nucleotides in length, but may be up to 50, 100, 1000, or 5000 nucleotides long or a compound that specifically hybridizes to a polynucleotide. Polynucleotides of the present invention include sequences of deoxyribonucleic acid
15 (DNA) or ribonucleic acid (RNA) or mimetics thereof which may be isolated from natural sources, recombinantly produced or artificially synthesized. A further example of a polynucleotide of the present invention may be a peptide nucleic acid (PNA). (*See* U.S. Patent No. 6,156,501 which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.) The invention also encompasses situations in which there is a nontraditional base pairing such
20 as Hoogsteen base pairing which has been identified in certain tRNA molecules and postulated to exist in a triple helix. "Polynucleotide" and "oligonucleotide" are used interchangeably in this application.

The term fragment refers to a portion of a larger DNA polynucleotide or DNA. A polynucleotide, for example, can be broken up, or fragmented into, a plurality of
25 fragments. Various methods of fragmenting nucleic acid are well known in the art. These methods may be, for example, either chemical or physical in nature. Chemical fragmentation may include partial degradation with a DNase; partial depurination with

5 acid; the use of restriction enzymes; intron-encoded endonucleases; DNA-based cleavage methods, such as triplex and hybrid formation methods, that rely on the specific hybridization of a nucleic acid segment to localize a cleavage agent to a specific location in the nucleic acid molecule; or other enzymes or compounds which cleave DNA at known or unknown locations. Physical fragmentation methods may involve subjecting
10 the DNA to a high shear rate. High shear rates may be produced, for example, by moving DNA through a chamber or channel with pits or spikes, or forcing the DNA sample through a restricted size flow passage, e.g., an aperture having a cross sectional dimension in the micron or submicron scale. Other physical methods include sonication and nebulization. Combinations of physical and chemical fragmentation methods may
15 likewise be employed such as fragmentation by heat and ion-mediated hydrolysis. *See* for example, Sambrook et al., "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual," 3rd Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (2001) ("Sambrook et al.") which is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes. These methods can be optimized to digest a nucleic acid into fragments of a selected size range. Useful size
20 ranges may be from 100, 200, 400, 700 or 1000 to 500, 800, 1500, 2000, 4000 or 10,000 base pairs. However, larger size ranges such as 4000, 10,000 or 20,000 to 10,000, 20,000 or 500,000 base pairs may also be useful.

Adaptor sequences or adaptors are generally oligonucleotides of at least 5, 10, or
15 bases and preferably no more than 50 or 60 bases in length, however, they may be
25 even longer, up to 100 or 200 bases. Adaptor sequences may be synthesized using any methods known to those of skill in the art. For the purposes of this invention they may, as options, comprise templates for PCR primers, restriction sites and promoters. The

5 adaptor may be entirely or substantially double stranded. The adaptor may be phosphorylated or unphosphorylated on one or both strands. Adaptors are particularly useful in one embodiment of the current invention if they comprise a substantially double stranded region and short single stranded regions which are complementary to the single stranded region created by digestion with a restriction enzyme. For example, when DNA
10 is digested with the restriction enzyme *EcoRI* the resulting double stranded fragments are flanked at either end by the single stranded overhang 5'-AATT-3', an adaptor that carries a single stranded overhang 5'-AATT-3' will hybridize to the fragment through complementarity between the overhanging regions. This "sticky end" hybridization of the adaptor to the fragment may facilitate ligation of the adaptor to the fragment but blunt
15 ended ligation is also possible.

"Genome" designates or denotes the complete, single-copy set of genetic instructions for an organism as coded into the DNA of the organism. A genome may be multi-chromosomal such that the DNA is cellularly distributed among a plurality of individual chromosomes. For example, in human there are 22 pairs of chromosomes plus
20 a gender associated XX or XY pair.

The term "chromosome" refers to the heredity-bearing gene carrier of a living cell which is derived from chromatin and which comprises DNA and protein components (especially histones). The conventional internationally recognized individual human genome chromosome numbering system is employed herein. The size of an individual
25 chromosome can vary from one type to another with a given multi-chromosomal genome and from one genome to another. In the case of the human genome, the entire DNA mass of a given chromosome is usually greater than about 100,000,000 bp. For example, the

5 size of the entire human genome is about 3×10^9 bp. The largest chromosome, chromosome no. 1, contains about 2.4×10^8 bp while the smallest chromosome, chromosome no. 22, contains about 5.3×10^7 bp.

A “chromosomal region” is a portion of a chromosome. The actual physical size or extent of any individual chromosomal region can vary greatly. The term “region” is
10 not necessarily definitive of a particular one or more genes because a region need not take into specific account the particular coding segments (exons) of an individual gene.

The term subset or representative subset refers to a fraction of a genome. The subset may be 0.1, 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 or 75% of the genome. The partitioning of fragments into subsets may be done according to a variety of physical characteristics of
15 individual fragments. For example, fragments may be divided into subsets according to size, according to the particular combination of restriction sites at the ends of the fragment, or based on the presence or absence of one or more particular sequences.

An “array” comprises a support, preferably solid, with nucleic acid probes attached to the support. Preferred arrays typically comprise a plurality of different
20 nucleic acid probes that are coupled to a surface of a substrate in different, known locations. These arrays, also described as “microarrays” or colloquially “chips” have been generally described in the art, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,143,854, 5,445,934, 5,744,305, 5,677,195, 5,800,992, 6,040,193, 5,424,186 and Fodor et al., *Science*, 251:767-777 (1991). Each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety for all
25 purposes.

Arrays may generally be produced using a variety of techniques, such as mechanical synthesis methods or light directed synthesis methods that incorporate a

5 combination of photolithographic methods and solid phase synthesis methods. Techniques for the synthesis of these arrays using mechanical synthesis methods are described in, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,384,261, and 6,040,193, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes. Although a planar array surface is preferred, the array may be fabricated on a surface of virtually any shape or even a
10 multiplicity of surfaces. Arrays may be nucleic acids on beads, gels, polymeric surfaces, fibers such as fiber optics, glass or any other appropriate substrate. (See U.S. Patent Nos. 5,770,358, 5,789,162, 5,708,153, 6,040,193 and 5,800,992, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes.)

Arrays may be packaged in such a manner as to allow for diagnostic use or can be
15 an all-inclusive device; e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,856,174 and 5,922,591 which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

Preferred arrays are commercially available from Affymetrix under the brand name GeneChip® and are directed to a variety of purposes, including genotyping and gene expression monitoring for a variety of eukaryotic and prokaryotic species. (See
20 Affymetrix Inc., Santa Clara and their website at affymetrix.com.)

Hybridization probes are oligonucleotides capable of binding in a base-specific manner to a complementary strand of nucleic acid. Such probes include peptide nucleic acids, as described in Nielsen et al., *Science* 254, 1497-1500 (1991), and other nucleic acid analogs and nucleic acid mimetics. See US Patent Application No. 08/630,427-filed
25 4/3/96.

Hybridizations are usually performed under stringent conditions, for example, at a salt concentration of no more than 1 M and a temperature of at least 25°C. For example,

5 conditions of 5X SSPE (750 mM NaCl, 50 mM NaPhosphate, 5 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) and a temperature of 25-30°C are suitable for allele-specific probe hybridizations. For stringent conditions, see, for example, Sambrook, Fritsche and Maniatis. "Molecular Cloning A laboratory Manual" 2nd Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Press (1989) which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes above.

10 An allele refers to one specific form of a genetic sequence (such as a gene) within a cell, an individual or within a population, the specific form differing from other forms of the same gene in the sequence of at least one, and frequently more than one, variant sites within the sequence of the gene. The sequences at these variant sites that differ between different alleles are termed "variances", "polymorphisms", or "mutations". At
15 each autosomal specific chromosomal location or "locus" an individual possesses two alleles, one inherited from one parent and one from the other parent, for example one from the mother and one from the father. An individual is "heterozygous" at a locus if it has two different alleles at that locus. An individual is "homozygous" at a locus if it has two identical alleles at that locus.

20 Polymorphism refers to the occurrence of two or more genetically determined alternative sequences or alleles in a population. A polymorphic marker or site is the locus at which divergence occurs. Preferred markers have at least two alleles, each occurring at frequency of preferably greater than 1%, and more preferably greater than 10% or 20% of a selected population. A polymorphism may comprise one or more base
25 changes, an insertion, a repeat, or a deletion. A polymorphic locus may be as small as one base pair. Polymorphic markers include restriction fragment length polymorphisms, variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR's), hypervariable regions, minisatellites,

5 dinucleotide repeats, trinucleotide repeats, tetranucleotide repeats, simple sequence repeats, and insertion elements such as Alu. The first identified allelic form is arbitrarily designated as the reference form and other allelic forms are designated as alternative or variant alleles. The allelic form occurring most frequently in a selected population is sometimes referred to as the wildtype form. Diploid organisms may be homozygous or
 10 heterozygous for allelic forms. A diallelic polymorphism has two forms. A triallelic polymorphism has three forms. A polymorphism between two nucleic acids can occur naturally, or be caused by exposure to or contact with chemicals, enzymes, or other agents, or exposure to agents that cause damage to nucleic acids, for example, ultraviolet radiation, mutagens or carcinogens.

15 The term genotyping refers to the determination of the genetic information an individual carries at one or more positions in the genome. For example, genotyping may comprise the determination of which allele or alleles an individual carries for a single SNP or the determination of which allele or alleles an individual carries for a plurality of SNPs. For example, a particular nucleotide in a genome may be an A in some individuals
 20 and a C in other individuals. Those individuals who have an A at the position have the A allele and those who have a C have the C allele. In a diploid organism the individual will have two copies of the sequence containing the polymorphic position so the individual may have an A allele and a C allele or alternatively two copies of the A allele or two copies of the C allele. Those individuals who have two copies of the C allele are
 25 homozygous for the C allele, those individuals who have two copies of the A allele are homozygous for the C allele, and those individuals who have one copy of each allele are heterozygous. The array may be designed to distinguish between each of these three

5 possible outcomes. A polymorphic location may have two or more possible alleles and the array may be designed to distinguish between all possible combinations.

Linkage disequilibrium or allelic association means the preferential association of a particular allele or genetic marker with a specific allele, or genetic marker at a nearby chromosomal location more frequently than expected by chance for any particular allele
10 frequency in the population. For example, if locus X has alleles a and b, which occur at equal frequency, and linked locus Y has alleles c and d, which occur at equal frequency, one would expect the combination ac to occur at a frequency of 0.25. If ac occurs more frequently, then alleles a and c are in linkage disequilibrium. Linkage disequilibrium may result, for example, because the regions are physically close, from natural selection
15 of certain combination of alleles or because an allele has been introduced into a population too recently to have reached equilibrium with linked alleles. A marker in linkage disequilibrium can be particularly useful in detecting susceptibility to disease (or other phenotype) notwithstanding that the marker does not cause the disease. For example, a marker (X) that is not itself a causative element of a disease, but which is in
20 linkage disequilibrium with a gene (including regulatory sequences) (Y) that is a causative element of a phenotype, can be detected to indicate susceptibility to the disease in circumstances in which the gene Y may not have been identified or may not be readily detectable.

Normal cells that are heterozygous at one or more loci may give rise to tumor
25 cells that are homozygous at those loci. This loss of heterozygosity may result from structural deletion of normal genes or loss of the chromosome carrying the normal gene, mitotic recombination between normal and mutant genes, followed by formation of

5 daughter cells homozygous for deleted or inactivated (mutant) genes; or loss of the chromosome with the normal gene and duplication of the chromosome with the deleted or inactivated (mutant) gene.

A homozygous deletion is a deletion of both copies of a gene or of a genomic region. Diploid organisms generally have two copies of each autosomal chromosome and therefore have two copies of any selected genomic region. If both copies of a genomic region are absent the cell or sample has a homozygous deletion of that region. Similarly, a hemizygous deletion is a deletion of one copy of a gene or of a genomic region.

Genetic rearrangement occurs when errors occur in DNA replication and crossover occurs between nonhomologous regions resulting in genetic material moving from one chromosomal location to another. Rearrangement may result in altered expression of the genes near the rearrangement.

An aneuploid is a cell whose chromosomal constitution has changed from the true diploid, for example, extra copies of a chromosome or chromosomal region.

20 An individual is not limited to a human being, but may also include other organisms including but not limited to mammals, plants, bacteria or cells derived from any of the above.

The Whole Genome Sequencing Assay (WGA) reduces the complexity of a nucleic acid sample by amplifying a subset of the fragments in the sample. A nucleic acid sample is fragmented with one or more restriction enzymes and an adapter is ligated to both ends of the fragments. A primer that is complementary to the adapter sequence is used to amplify the fragments using PCR. During PCR fragments of a selected size range

5 are selectively amplified. The size range may be, for example, 400-800 or 400 to 2000 base pairs. Fragments that are outside the selected size range are not efficiently amplified.

The fragments that are amplified by WGSa may be predicted by in silico digestion and an array may be designed to genotype SNPs that are predicted to be
10 amplified. Genotyping may be done by allele specific hybridization with probes that are perfectly complementary to individual alleles of a SNP. A set of probes that are complementary to the region surrounding each SNP may be present on the array. Perfect match probes are complementary to the target over the entire length of the probe. Mismatch probes are identical to PM probes except for a single mismatch base. The
15 mismatch position is typically the central position so for a 25 base probe the mismatch is position 13.

The methods may be combined with other methods of genome analysis and complexity reduction. Other methods of complexity reduction include, for example, AFLP, *see* US Patent 6,045,994, which is incorporated herein by reference, and
20 arbitrarily primed-PCR (AP-PCR) *see* McClelland and Welsh, in *PCR Primer: A laboratory Manual*, (1995) eds. C. Dieffenbach and G. Dveksler, Cold Spring Harbor Lab Press, for example, at p 203, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Additional methods of sample preparation and techniques for reducing the complexity of a nucleic sample are described in Dong et al., *Genome Research* 11, 1418 (2001), in U.S.
25 Patent No 6,361,947, 6,391,592, 6,458,530 and U.S. Patent application Nos. 20030039069, 09/916,135, 09/920,491, 09/910,292 and 10/264,945, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

5

The design and use of allele-specific probes for analyzing polymorphisms is described by e.g., Saiki et al., *Nature* 324, 163-166 (1986); Dattagupta, EP 235,726, Saiki, and WO 89/11548. Allele-specific probes can be designed that hybridize to a segment of target DNA from one individual but do not hybridize to the corresponding segment from another individual due to the presence of different polymorphic forms in the respective segments from the two individuals. Hybridization conditions should be sufficiently stringent that there is a significant difference in hybridization intensity between alleles, and preferably an essentially binary response, whereby a probe hybridizes to only one of the alleles.

15

(C) Detection of changes in copy number

Genetic instability, such as changes in DNA copy number, is one of the hallmarks of many human cancers. High-density DNA array technology has been applied towards the identification of genomic alterations in tumor cells, most notably LOH (Lindblad-Toh, et al. (2000), *Nat Biotechnol*, Vol. 18, pp.1001-5, Mei, R., et al. (2000), *Genome Res*, Vol. 10, pp.1126-37, Schubert, et al. (2002), *Am J Pathol*, Vol. 160, pp.73-9, and Dumur et al. (2003), *Genomics*, Vol. 81, pp.260-9). Methods are disclosed for using high density arrays for detection of LOH and genomic amplifications and deletions. In many embodiments the high density array is a genotyping array. However, other arrays of probes may be used, for example, an array of probes complementary to different regions of human genes, such as the Human Genome U133 Plus 2.0, available from Affymetrix, Inc, Santa Clara may be used. In general the methods compare the intensity of

25

5 hybridization of nucleic acids to perfect match probes and correlate higher intensity with higher copy number. The relationship between log intensity and log copy number was found to be approximately linear and using control samples of known copy number the slope and y-intercept of the line may be estimated.

Methods of genotyping many polymorphisms in parallel may be used to identify DNA
10 gains and losses across multiple chromosomes. Methods that reduce complexity of a genomic sample in a predictable way can be used in combination with an array of probes designed to interrogate polymorphisms in the resulting reduced complexity genomic sample. Methods such as those disclosed in U.S Patent application 10/264,945 may be used to detect genotypes and the genotype information may be used to identify regions of
15 homozygous deletion or regions of gene amplification. A single primer may be used to amplify representative fractions of the genome followed by SNP genotyping via hybridization to high density oligonucleotide arrays which comprise perfect match (PM) and mismatch (MM) probe sets from one or both strands of the DNA. Algorithms that use, for example, discrimination ratios between paired PM and MM intensity values may
20 be used to identify regions of homozygous deletions or median PM intensities may be used to identify regions of gene amplification. Following chip intensity normalization, SNP discrimination ratios and PM intensities from an experimental sample may be compared to distributions derived from a references set containing normal individuals. In one embodiment the sample set contains over 100, 400, 500, or 1,000 individuals,
25 allowing statistically significant regions with DNA copy number changes to be identified. Additionally, statistically significant genomic intervals showing loss of heterozygosity (LOH) may be identified by calculating the likelihood of a contiguous stretch of

5 homozygous markers based on known allele frequencies. The SNPs are SNPs that are genotyped on the array being used and there may be SNPs in between the genotyped SNPs that are not genotyped. The allele frequencies may be obtained, for example, from a publicly available database, such as dbSNP, by genotyping a reference set of samples, or from any available database of allele frequencies. Using a data set derived from a
10 single array, a sample can be analyzed for LOH, deletions, and amplifications. In one embodiment an array that has mean and median inter-SNP distances of about 250 kb and 120 kb respectively may be used. In another embodiment the mean and median inter-SNP distances are less than 100 kb and 20 kb respectively. This method may be used to detect copy number changes in any sample. In a preferred embodiment the tissue is a
15 tissue that is suspected of being a cancerous tissue, for example, human breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer and colon cancer.

Methods are disclosed for identifying chromosomal gains and losses at high resolution using high-density microarray genotyping methods such as whole genome sampling analysis (WGSa) (see, Kennedy et al. (2003), *Nat Biotechnol*, Vol., pp.1233-
20 1237, and U.S. patent application nos. 09/920,492, 09/904,039, 10/681,773, 10/316,517, 10/442,021, 10/463,991, 10/316, 629, and 10/264,945 and U.S. Patent No. 6,361,947). WGSa simultaneously genotypes more than 10,000 SNPs in parallel by allele-specific hybridization to perfect match (PM) and mismatch (MM) probes synthesized on an array.

In one aspect of the invention, methods are provided for using SNP genotyping to
25 identify DNA copy number changes. SNP genotyping can be performed using a number of suitable methods, including genotyping arrays such as the 10K SNP array (Available from Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA) using the Whole Genome Sampling Assay (WGSa)

5 or other methods of amplification that may or may not involve complexity reduction. Arrays with larger numbers of SNPs may also be used along with any available method of genome amplification. The methods will be described using the Affymetrix 10K SNP array as examples. However, one of skill in the art would appreciate that the methods are not limited to the 10K SNP array. Any array that has perfect match probes that are
10 complementary to regions of the genome may be used. In one embodiment an array is designed to have probe sets comprising perfect match probes for regions that are spread out throughout a genome. For example, the array may have probes sets that are spaced approximately 25 bp, 100 bp, 1 kb, 5 kb, 10 kb, 100 kb apart throughout an entire genome. The array may probes for a single organism or for two or more organisms. The
15 probe sets may have between 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 or more perfect match probes. Probes may be in probe pairs with a PM and MM probe or the MM probes may not be left off the array.

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a computer system that may be used to execute the software of an embodiment of the invention. FIG. 1 shows a computer system 101
20 that includes a display 103, screen 105, cabinet 107, keyboard 109, and mouse 111. Mouse 111 may have one or more buttons for interacting with a graphic user interface. Cabinet 107 houses a floppy drive 112, CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive 102, system memory and a hard drive (113) (*see also* FIG. 2) which may be utilized to store and retrieve software programs incorporating computer code that implements the invention,
25 data for use with the invention and the like. Although a CD 114 is shown as an exemplary computer readable medium, other computer readable storage media including floppy disk, tape, flash memory, system memory, and hard drive may be utilized.

5 Additionally, a data signal embodied in a carrier wave (e.g., in a network including the Internet) may be the computer readable storage medium.

FIG. 2 shows a system block diagram of computer system 101 used to execute the software of an embodiment of the invention. As in FIG. 1, computer system 101 includes monitor 201, and keyboard 209. Computer system 101 further includes subsystems such as a central processor 203 (such as a Pentium™ III processor from Intel), system memory 202, fixed storage 210 (*e.g.*, hard drive), removable storage 208 (*e.g.*, floppy or CD-ROM), display adapter 206, speakers 204, and network interface 211. Other computer systems suitable for use with the invention may include additional or fewer subsystems. For example, another computer system may include more than one processor 203 or a cache memory. Computer systems suitable for use with the invention may also be embedded in a measurement instrument.

In a preferred embodiment copy number is estimated by comparing an intensity measurement for a SNP in an experimental sample to a distribution of intensity measurements from the same SNP in a plurality of reference samples. In one embodiment the reference set may be, for example, more than 10,100, 200, 300 or 500 normal individuals, allowing statistically significant regions to be identified. In a preferred embodiment the data points selected for the plurality of reference samples used to calculate the normal distribution for a particular SNP are matched in genotype call to the experimental sample, for example, if the experimental sample has a genotype call of AA then reference samples that also have an AA call are selected to generate the normal distribution for this SNP. If the number of reference samples matching the experimental

5 sample in genotype call is too small or if the genotype call for the experimental sample is “No Call” all reference samples may be used irrespective of genotype call.

Generally the steps of the method are to obtain an intensity measurement for a SNP in an experimental sample, obtain intensity measurements for the SNP in a plurality of samples that have a genotype call that is matched to the experimental sample and
10 calculate an average intensity for that SNP in the plurality of normal samples, compare the measurements to obtain a ratio between the intensity measurement for the normal samples and the intensity measurement for the experimental sample, estimate the copy number in the experimental sample using the linear relationship between the log of the intensity and the log of copy number, calculate a p-value for the estimated copy number
15 to determine a confidence level for the estimate and concluding that the confidence level is high if the p-value is lower than a selected threshold. The threshold may be, for example 10^{-4} or 10^{-6} .

The method may be used with pure tumor samples or mixed samples, containing both normal and tumor DNA, but the methods may be used with any sample. In one
20 embodiment the methods may be used to detect copy number changes in samples to determine if the sample is normal or has copy number changes. For example, the methods may be used for pre-natal diagnosis of diseases that correlate with amplification or deletion of genomic regions.

The methods disclose a molecular approach that may be used to identify within a
25 single experiment regions of allelic loss along with regions of amplification that may lead to improved understanding of the cancer genome. The methods may be used to diagnose disease, for example cancer or diseases resulting from allelic imbalance. The methods

5 may also be used to monitor treatment regimens to determine if a particular treatment results in changes in copy number of genomic regions.

In one embodiment known allele frequencies from a reference set are used to identify genomic intervals that contain contiguous stretches of homozygous markers, allowing for the detection of regions of loss of heterozygosity (LOH) without the need for
10 a matched normal control sample. Methods are also disclosed for determining the probability that the genomic intervals can be identified

In one embodiment genomic DNA is amplified directly without complexity reduction. One method for amplifying genomic DNA, Multiple Displacement Amplification (MDA), is described in Hosono S, et al. *Genome Res.* 13:954-64 (2003),
15 Dean et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 16;99(8):5261-6 (2002) and U.S. Patent No. 6,617,137. MDA is an isothermal, strand-displacing amplification yielding about 20-30 um product from as few as 1-10 copies of human genomic DNA. Amplification can be carried out directly from biological samples including crude whole blood and tissue culture cells.

20 In one embodiment DNA samples with varying X chromosome copies (from 1X to 5X) are used to model the relationship between copy number and hybridization intensity.

Deletion and Amplification Detection

Cross-hybridization can give artificially high intensity values when no target
25 exists and using the intensity measure alone may result in failure to detect some deletions. In one embodiment discrimination ratio (DR) is used to detect deletions either alone or in combination with methods that use ratios of PM intensity averages. In one

5 embodiment the discrimination ratio data is weighted more than the intensity data in deletion detection.

 If a SNP is deleted, the discrimination ratios of the experimental samples are expected to be very low on both sense and anti-sense strands compared to the normal reference samples. Thus a very significant p-value should be obtained and the SNP is
10 labeled as deleted. For an amplified SNP the experimental sample will have a higher intensity (measured by PM) compared to the normal samples on both strands and is labeled as amplified. This analysis does not require information from neighboring SNPs to identify putative deletions and amplifications so resolution is at the individual SNP level.

15 In one embodiment the p-values may be plotted against the chromosomal position to identify interesting regions that are amplified or deleted. Distinct and significant regions of amplification or deletion represented by neighboring SNPs that are assayed by the array may be identified in this way. The higher the resolution of SNPs the better refined the regions of amplification and deletion that may be identified.

20

Estimation of Copy Number Change

 In a preferred embodiment a linear relationship is identified using samples of known copy number. In a preferred embodiment the log of the intensity ratio is linearly related to the log of the copy number change. In another embodiment a linear
25 relationship is identified between copy number and intensity ratio. In a preferred embodiment the copy number is up to about 50, but copy numbers as high as 1000 have been shown to correlate with log intensity using the disclosed methods.

5 In one embodiment a method for estimating genome wide copy number using a high density oligonucleotide array is disclosed. The analysis of LOH is coupled with DNA gains and losses, novel structures may be identified. A comparison to a reference set consisting of more than one hundred normal individuals allows p-values to be computed, and statistically significant gains and losses can be identified. SNP-specific
10 reference distributions are used to account for the inherent variance in normalized signal intensities across probe sets.

 In one embodiment individual SNP analysis is used as an initial approach. In another embodiment meta-analysis is used. In meta analysis consecutive SNPs displaying a consistent trend towards gains or losses are given additional weight and
15 significance. Meta-analysis may improve the sensitivity in the example of the X chromosome copy number alterations as well as the signal to noise ratio in the case of autosomal SNPs. However meta-analysis may require caution due to a bias towards long regions of copy number change and may underestimate complex structures which do not span large distances. Also, regions near the boundary of copy number changes in which
20 moderate yet consistent signals are detected may lead to an overestimation of the absolute length of the alteration with meta-analysis. Thus the absolute false positive rate for a given p-value threshold using individual analysis is lower than meta-analysis for both the X chromosome and autosomes. Both approaches use the normal reference set, and thus an inevitable issue with greater than 10,000 markers is the multiple hypothesis testing
25 problem. As a partial solution, the p-value threshold may be stringently set so as to ensure high specificity (low false positive rate) with concomitant lower sensitivity (higher false negative rate) with regard to gains and losses.

5 In one embodiment meta-analysis may be a preferred embodiment for a screening tool when the identification of all putative moderate alterations (high true positive rate) is needed while individual analysis may be the preferred embodiment for a diagnostic tool due to high specificity. Since gene amplifications can be relatively simple continuous regions ranging from one to several hundred Kb, such as in neuroblastomas (Amler, L. 10 C., and Schwab, M., (1989), *Mol Cell Biol*, Vol. 9, pp.4903-13), or can be complex, irregular regions up to 20 Mb as seen in breast cancers (Guan et al. (1994), *Nat Genet*, Vol. 8, pp.155-61 and Szepietowski et al. (1993), *Genomics*, Vol. 16, pp.745-50), single point analysis may be essential. There are several alternative statistical methods that may be used to analyze the array data such as kernel smoothing to average neighboring points, 15 change point methods and Hidden Markov Chain models. In one embodiment these approaches are developed using true positive control samples which contain a range of defined alterations with respect to length and copy number to train the models.

 In one embodiment regions that may have undergone LOH are identified using a probability-based model in lieu of conventional methods using paired samples, allowing 20 analysis of unmatched cancer samples. This approach calculates the likelihood of a stretch of homozygous genotype calls by using allele frequencies derived from the normal reference set. This model-based approach can therefore serve as a guideline to regions of LOH in cases where a normal control sample is not available. Since regions of linkage disequilibrium can vary across the genome, the probability model may tend to 25 overestimate the significance of regions of LOH by treating each SNP independently. Once a significant stretch of homozygosity is identified, the interpretation of whether it truly represents LOH may be difficult due to the presence of homozygous segments in the

- 5 human genome (Clark, J. et al. (2002), *Genes Chromosomes Cancer*, Vol. 34, pp.104-14). Using 8,000 short tandem-repeat polymorphisms, several CEPH families showed homozygous segments greater than 10 cM (Broman, K. W., and Weber, J. L., (1999), *Am J Hum Genet*, Vol. 65, pp.1493-500).

In one embodiment LOH is identified in a mixture of tumor and normal cells.

- 10 The mixture may contain, for example, up to 30% normal DNA and 70% or more tumor DNA and greater than 75% of the SNPs undergoing LOH may be identified. In one embodiment the normal DNA is up to 50% of the DNA and the tumor DNA is 50% or more of the DNA.

- In some embodiments DNA is amplified by multiplex locus-specific PCR. In a preferred embodiment the DNA is amplified using adaptor-ligation and single primer PCR. Other available methods of amplification, such as balanced PCR (Makrigiorgos, et al. (2002), *Nat Biotechnol*, Vol. 20, pp.936-9), may also be used.

- In another embodiment transcriptional profiles of samples are combined with copy number profiles to identify functional roles for genomic regions with allelic imbalances.

In another embodiment the methods are scaled to accommodate SNP information from more than 100,000, 200,000, 500,000 or 1,000,000 SNPs, allowing high resolution analysis across the genome to elucidate genomic changes underlying the complex chromosomal make-up of tumor cells.

- 25 Feature Extraction: The Mapping 10K Array has 20 probe pairs (25 mers) equally divided between the sense and anti-sense strands for each SNP, with 10 probe pairs for allele A and 10 probe pairs for allele B. A probe pair includes a perfect match cell and a

- 5 single-base mismatch cell. The log of the arithmetic average of the PM intensities across 20 probes (S) is used as the basic measurement for any given SNP. It has an approximate Gaussian distribution on each sample

$$S = \text{Log}\left(\frac{1}{20} \sum_{i=1}^{20} PM_i\right)$$

- 10 where PM_i is the intensity of the perfect match cell of probe pair i . After S is calculated, it is scaled to have a mean of zero and a variance of one for all autosomal SNPs to increase the comparability across samples.

$$\tilde{S}_j = \frac{S_j - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}} \quad \text{where} \quad \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{J} \sum_j S_j \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{J-1} \sum_{j=1}^J (S_j - \hat{\mu})^2}$$

$j = 1, \dots, J$ are all the autosomal SNPs on the chip.

- 15 Intensity may be high for homozygous deletions due to non-specific cross-hybridization. In addition to log average intensity (S), discrimination ratio (DR), which measures the difference between perfect match and mismatch probes, is used as a supplementary metric (Liu et al. 2003).

$$DR = \frac{1}{20} \sum_{i=1}^{20} \left(\frac{PM_i - MM_i}{PM_i + MM_i} \right)$$

20

- In a preferred embodiment the significance of the copy number variation in the target cancer cell line is estimated by a comparison to a normal reference set. The genotype of the target cell line is preferably considered prior to such comparisons such that for each SNP, the cancer cell line is compared to only those normal samples that share the same genotypes. This allows comparisons to be made within a homogeneous
- 25

5 distribution instead of a mixture of several subtypes. If the genotype of the target cell line is missing, or the number of reference samples with that particular genotype is small, for example, less than 10, all reference samples may be used to estimate the distribution. The basic assumption is that for any given SNP j and its genotype g ($g = AA, AB, \text{ or } BB$) \tilde{S}_{jg} follows a Gaussian distribution (Based on Shapiro-Wilk's W test for normality (see, 10 Royston, P., (1982), Vol. 31, pp.115-124), in one example only 3.3% of the SNPs have p -values less than 0.001 on their reference distribution, which is further reduced to 0.7% when a more stringent cut-off of 0.0001 is used); and the mean and variance of such distributions are estimated using the normal reference samples.

$$\tilde{S}_{jg} \sim N(\mu_{jg}, \sigma_{jg}^2) \quad \hat{\mu}_{jg} = \frac{1}{K_g} \sum_{k=1}^{K_g} \tilde{S}_{jk} \quad \hat{\sigma}_{jg}^2 = \frac{1}{K_g - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{K_g} (\tilde{S}_{jk} - \hat{\mu}_{jg})^2$$

15 where $k = 1, \dots, K_g$ represents the normal samples that have the same genotype g as the target cell line. While the normal samples may contain isolated regions of gains and losses, in a preferred embodiment outlier data points, defined as having values more than three standard deviations away from the mean, are excluded from the estimation of mean and variance of the reference distribution. In one example distribution from 110 20 references samples more than 90% of the SNP distributions had no outliers, about 9% had one outlier, less than 0.5% had two outliers and less than 0.01% had more than 3 outliers so the total number of outlier points that will be removed is expected to be low.

Assuming the experimental sample has genotype g and value \tilde{S}_{jg}^C on SNP j , the significance of the difference of \tilde{S}_{jg}^C from the normal reference distribution is measured 25 by the p -value:

$$p_j = \min(1 - \Phi(\frac{\tilde{S}_{jg}^C - \hat{\mu}_{jg}}{\hat{\sigma}_{jg}}), \Phi(\frac{\tilde{S}_{jg}^C - \hat{\mu}_{jg}}{\hat{\sigma}_{jg}}))$$

Meta-Analysis

For each SNP j , with genotype g the individual test statistic for the significance calculation is:

$$\hat{z}_{jg} = \frac{\tilde{S}_{jg}^C - \hat{\mu}_{jg}}{\hat{\sigma}_{jg}}$$

where $\hat{\mu}_{jg}$ is the reference sample mean and $\hat{\sigma}_{jg}$ is the reference sample standard deviation. As previously described, \hat{z}_{jg} is assumed to have a standard normal distribution and SNPs are assumed to be independent. Thus for any given stretch in the genome starting at point m and ending at point n

$$\tilde{z}_{m,n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-m+1}} \sum_{j=m}^n \hat{z}_{jg} \sim N(0,1)$$

This score $\tilde{z}_{m,n}$ can be converted to a probability by using the standard Φ function, which is called meta p-value and is substituted for the individual p-values of each SNP when appropriate. Meta-analysis is most suitable when consecutive markers show the same direction of alterations. Accordingly, a candidate stretch is defined starting at point m and ending at point n as:

$$\text{sign}(\hat{z}_{mg}) = \text{sign}(\hat{z}_{(m+1)g}) = \dots = \text{sign}(\hat{z}_{ng})$$

The starting point is from $j = 1$, i.e. the beginning of the chromosome, and a search is performed for such candidate stretches until the end of the chromosome. If the individual

- 5 p-value is less significant than the meta p-value for any given SNP, the former is substituted by the later.

Loss of Heterozygosity (LOH)

- 10 In one embodiment loss of heterozygosity may be estimated by comparison of observed stretches of homozygosity where two or more contiguous SNPs are homozygous and the product of the probability that each of the SNPs will be homozygous determined by observed allele frequencies. Using genotype information, statistically significant genomic intervals showing LOH can be identified by calculating the likelihood of a contiguous stretch of homozygous markers based on known allele
15 frequencies using the same reference set of normal individuals. The probability of being homozygous may be calculated for each individual SNP i :

$$\hat{P}_i = \frac{\# \text{ of } AA \text{ or } BB \text{ calls on SNP } i}{\text{total } \# \text{ of genotype calls on SNP } i} .$$

If each SNP is treated independently, then the probability of a stretch of contiguous SNPs (from position m to position n) all being homozygous will be:

20
$$\hat{P}(\text{SNP } m \text{ to } n \text{ homozygous}) = \prod_{i=m}^n \hat{P}_i .$$

- After such homozygous stretches are defined, their intensity information may be analyzed, i.e. the p-value and fold-change estimation to determine the copy number change (loss or amplification) of the LOH region. For complete deletion, which is an extreme case of LOH, low discrimination ratio with significant p-value may be used as a
25 confirming measurement.

5 In another embodiment an array may be designed to detect the presence or
absence of fragments that are predicted to be present in an amplified sample resulting
from complexity reduction amplification of a genomic sample, such as WGS. A 25 mer
probe may be designed for each region that is predicted to be present in the amplified
sample. The reduced complexity sample is generated and hybridized to the array and the
10 hybridization pattern is analyzed to identify regions that are missing. In one embodiment
a probe is designed for every 100 basepair region predicted to be present in a reduced
complexity sample. An experimental sample is amplified and hybridized to the array and
regions where hybridization is absent or reduced are indicative of loss of that region from
the genomic sample.

15 In one embodiment the genomic sample is human genomic DNA and the sample
is digested with *Xba*I, fragments are ligated to a common adaptor and amplified by PCR.
The complexity of the resulting amplified reduced complexity sample is predicted to be
about 40 megabases. One 25 mer probe may be designed for every 100 basepairs in the
reduced complexity sample resulting in approximately 400,000 perfect match probes and
20 another 400,000 mismatch control probes. Probe lengths may be varied, for example,
probes may be 15, 17, 21, 25, or 30-60 nt in length.

 Rearrangements in the genome may also be detected. In one embodiment the
probes are designed to detect the presence or absence of specific fragments in an
amplified reduced complexity sample. In this embodiment, an array designed to detect
25 fragments that are near selected restriction sites and of a selected size range may be used.
Genetic rearrangement may result in changes in the size of fragments so that selected
fragments are no longer amplified efficiently under the selected conditions. Probes to

5 these fragments will have reduced signal intensity after hybridization and this may indicate rearrangement.

The disclosed methods may be used for a variety of applications. The methods may be used, for example, to track cell division. During cell division DNA is replicated so at any one time some chromosomal regions will be present in extra copies. The method may be used to determine which regions of the genome have been replicated at a selected stage of cell division. The methods may be used to track cross-over hybridization and genetic rearrangements that are often associated with cancer or other disease states. The methods may be used to predict patient outcome or prognosis, to select a treatment regime for a patient or to classify a sample as being cancerous if amplification is detected by the disclosed methods. Different types of cancer may be characterized by amplification of different regions of the genome and amplification of regions to different degrees. The methods may be used to establish criteria for such classifications and for classification of samples according to established criteria.

In a preferred embodiment the methods are used to diagnose cancers. Cancer is often associated with loss of one or more genomic regions, amplification of one or more genomic regions or rearrangement of one or more genomic regions in a tissue sample. Detection of these genomic changes may be used to diagnose cancer or to monitor the stage of a tumor. In one embodiment the amount of gene amplification may be determined in order to identify if the tissue is pre-cancerous or cancerous.

25 In one embodiment probes are selected according to a probe hybridization model so that the set of probes is optimal for discrimination of the absence or presence of fragments that are predicted to be present in the amplified reduced complexity sample.

5 Using in silico digestion it is possible to predict the fragments that will result when a genome is digested with a given enzyme or combination of enzymes and the probes may be designed to detect the presence or absence of fragments predicted to be present using in silico digestion. In some embodiments a computer system is used to predict which sequences will be present in a reduced complexity sample where the complexity is
10 reduced by a selected method.

Any method of complexity reduction that results in the amplification of a predictable subset of fragments may be used to produce a reduced complexity sample. The array may be designed depending on the complexity reduction method being used and the fragments predicted to be present in the reduced complexity sample. Other
15 methods of complexity reduction include, for example, AFLP, *see* US Patent 6,045,994, which is incorporated herein by reference, and arbitrarily primed-PCR (AP-PCR) *see* McClelland and Welsh, in *PCR Primer: A laboratory Manual*, (1995) eds. C. Dieffenbach and G. Dveksler, Cold Spring Harbor Lab Press, for example, at p 203, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Additional methods of sample
20 preparation and techniques for reducing the complexity of a nucleic sample are described in Dong et al., *Genome Research* 11, 1418 (2001), in U.S. Patent No 6,361,947, 6,391,592 and U.S. Patent application Nos. 09/512,300, 09/916,135, 09/920,491, 09/910,292, 10/013,598, and 10/264,945 which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

25 Amplification methods may be optimized to amplify a subset of these fragments, for example, the fragments that are 400 to 800 basepairs. An array may be designed to detect the presence or absence of the fragments that are predicted to be amplified under a

5 selected set of fragmentation and amplification conditions. The probes on the array may be designed to hybridize to selected regions within each fragment. One or more probes may be designed for each fragment. The probes may be optimized for hybridization using empirical criteria (see, for example, U.S. Patent Application No. 10/017,034 which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Different arrays may be designed
10 depending on the method used to generate the reduced complexity sample.

Prior to hybridization the fragments in the reduced complexity sample may be labeled. In another embodiment the fragments are further amplified prior to hybridization. In some embodiments the fragments are DNA and RNA is synthesized from the fragments and hybridized to an array.

15 In another embodiment a reduced complexity sample is hybridized to an array that is designed to interrogate all regions of a genome. Probes may be positioned uniformly throughout the genome for example 1 probe approximately every 100, 200, 1000, 2500, 10,000, or 100,000 bases.

In one embodiment the sample is hybridized directly to an array without reducing
20 the complexity of the sample prior to hybridization. The array may be designed to detect the presence or absence of all regions of the genome using representative probes for each region of the genome or to detect selected regions of the genome.

A single primer may be used to amplify representative fractions of the genome followed by SNP genotyping via hybridization to high density oligonucleotide arrays
25 which comprise perfect match (PM) and mismatch (MM) probe sets from one or both strands of the DNA. Algorithms that use, for example, discrimination ratios between paired PM and MM intensity values may be used to identify regions of homozygous

5 deletions or median PM intensities may be used to identify regions of gene amplification. Following chip intensity normalization, SNP discrimination ratios and PM intensities from an experimental sample may be compared to distributions derived from a references set containing normal individuals. In one embodiment the sample set contains over 400, over 500, or over 1,000 individuals, allowing statistically significant regions with DNA
10 copy number changes to be identified. This method may be used to detect copy number changes in any cancerous tissue, for example, breast, prostate, lung, liver, brain, bone, skin, stomach and colon cancers.

Homozygous deletions of certain genes, for example, tumor suppressors, are known to be tumorigenic. Homozygous deletion of p53 is known to be associated with a
15 variety of tumor types. Amplification of certain genes, for example, oncogenes, may result in overexpression of the genes which may be tumorigenic. Examples of oncogenes that are amplified in various tumors include *c-myc*, *c-abl*, *c-myb*, *c-erbB*, *c-K-ras*, and *mdm2*, see Genes VI, B. Lewin (1997) at 1144, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The method may be used to identify new homozygous deletions that are
20 associated with cancer or another disease or phenotype. In another embodiment the method may be used to determine if an experimental sample has one or more homozygous deletions known or thought to be associated with cancer or another disease or phenotype.

Homozygous deletion of chromosomal regions are also known to cause other
25 disorders, for example, male hypogonadism (Gromoll et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 85: 2281–2286, 2000), late onset muscular dystrophy (Pulkkinen L, et al., *Hum Mol Genet* 1996;5(10):1539-1546). Homozygous deletions have also been shown to have beneficial

5 phenotypes such as protection against parenteral HIV-1 infection, see Kupfer et al. *AIDS*, Jun 18;13(9):1025-8, 1999.

The method is not limited to regions of the genome that are known to be expressed or regions that contain known or suspected genes. Probes may be designed to any genomic region. In some embodiments the arrays are designed to exclude probes for
10 regions of known repetitive sequence.

In one embodiment expressed RNA is hybridized to the array and the hybridization pattern from the RNA is compared to a hybridization pattern from a genomic sample. Altered expression of some genetic regions may result in a phenotype that is similar to a homozygous deletion. These genes would appear normal when the
15 genomic material is hybridized to the array but the expression pattern would be altered from normal.

The gene-dosage techniques disclosed may be applied to measure gene copy number for a variety of diseases and applications. In addition to cancer, large genomic duplications and deletions have been found in association with diseases such as alpha-thalassaemia and Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies, see, for example, Armour
20 et al. *Human Mutat* 20:325-337 (2002). The method may be used to identify a variety of chromosomal anomalies including, for example: constitutional, acquired, numerical, structural, and mosaicism. A constitutional anomaly affects the individual throughout. The chromosome error was present in the embryo. It may occur before fertilization or in
25 the fertilized zygote. Such disorders include, chromosome inborn syndromes, such as trisomy 21, Turner syndromes, and others. Acquired anomalies affect only one organ with the other tissues being normal, such as cancer. The terms "constitutional" and

5 "acquired" are really quite general terms, and can be applied to any persistent change encountered in clinical practice. A chromosome anomaly may also be homogenous, having all the cells studied carrying the anomaly. Normal cells may be present but not assayed. When only some cells carry the anomaly and others are normal (or carry another anomaly) the sample or individual is a mosaic. Individuals may also have
 10 numerical anomalies where one or more chromosomes are present in numbers that are different from normal. Structural changes may occur within a chromosome. The change may be balanced, if there is no loss or gain of genetic material, or unbalanced, if there is deletion and/or duplication of chromosome segment(s).

15 Additional methods that may be used to relate PM intensity to copy number include algorithms that use stochastic models that take into account neighboring SNPs and incorporate physical data about SNPs into the model. In addition, such methods as hidden Markov chains and Markov chains may be used. For methods of using Hidden Markov Chains see, Rabiner, L. R. and Juang, B. H. (1986) *IEEE ASSP Mag.* 3(1) 4-16
 20 and Rabiner, L. R. (1989) *Proceedings of the IEEE.* 77 257-285. In another embodiment one or a few PM probes are used for detection of amplification or deletion. In one embodiment there are 40 probes that hybridize to the region of a SNP and are used for genotyping the SNP. The probes that work well at discrimination between specific and non-specific hybridization are used for gene dosage analysis using a genotyping array.
 25 The probes to be used may be selected by empirical performance of the individual probes. Probe behavior may be analyzed empirically to identify probes that give the most discrimination and highest signal. For Probe Specific Models see Li, C. and Wong,

- 5 W.H. (2001) *Genome Biology*. **2(8)**: research0032.1-0032.11, Li, C. and Wong, W.H. (1998) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. **98**: 31-36 and Mei, R. et al. (2003) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. **100**: 11237-11242. In another embodiment change point analysis is used. For methods of using Change point analysis see Olshen, A. B. and Venkatraman, E. S. (2002). *Proceedings of the Joint Statistical Meetings*, Sen, A. and Srivastava, M. S. 10 (1975). *Ann Statist.* **3** 98-108 and Yao, Y-C. (1988) *Statistics & Probability Letters*. **6** 181-189. In another embodiment information about linkage disequilibrium (LD) is taken into consideration when identifying regions of LOH. The probability that two neighboring SNPs will be homozygous may be higher than the product of the individual probabilities because of LD between the SNPs because the events are not independent. 15 For LD and LOH estimation, see Balding, D. J., et al. Handbook of statistical genetics. (2001) John Wiley & Sons, LTD.

EXAMPLES

20 Cell lines and Nucleic Acid Isolation

Nine human breast cancer cell lines (BT-20, MCF-7, MCF-12A, MDA-MB-157, MDA-MB-436, MDA-MB-468, SK-BR-3, ZR-75-1, and ZR-75-30) and two syngeneic human breast cancer cell lines (Hs-578T and Hs-578Bst) (Hackett et al. (1977) *J Natl Cancer Inst*, Vol. 58, pp.1795-806) were obtained from American Type Culture 25 Collection (ATCC). A normal human mammary epithelial cell line (HMEC) was obtained from Clonetics. All cells were grown under recommended culture conditions. Genomic DNA was isolated using QIAGEN QIAamp DNA Blood Mini Kit. DNAs from

5 cell lines containing 3X (NA04626), 4X (NA01416), and 5X (NA06061) chromosomes and DNAs for the normal reference set of 110 individuals (48 males and 62 females) were purchased from NIGMS Human Genetic Cell Repository, Coriell Institute for Medical Research (Camden, NJ).

The WGSa assay was performed as described in Kennedy et al. (2003) except for
 10 modifications to the target amplification and DNA labeling steps. DNA amplification by PCR was done under following conditions: each 100 µl reaction contained 25 ng of adaptor-ligated genomic DNA, 0.75 µM primer, 250 µM dNTPs, 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 10 U AmpliTaq Gold (Applied Biosystems (ABI)) in 1X PCR Buffer II (ABI). Cycling was performed as follows: 95°C/3 min, followed with 35 cycles of 95°C/30 sec, 59°C/30 sec,
 15 72°C/30 sec, and an extension at 72°C for 7 min. The PCR products were purified and concentrated with QIAGEN MinElute PCR Purification kit and DNA concentrations were measured by A₂₆₀ nm. Fragmented DNA was labeled in 11X TdT buffer with 105 U TdT (Promega) and 0.1429 mM DLR (Affymetrix) at 37°C for 2 hrs, followed by heat inactivation at 95°C for 15 min. DNA hybridization to the Affymetrix® Gene Chip® 10K
 20 Mapping Xba_131 Array, washing, staining, and scanning were performed as specified in the manufacturer's instructions (Affymetrix). All samples except the normal reference set were tested in duplicate. The call rates were all above 88%. The reproducibility was high across all the replicate data. The average genotype concordance was 99.97%, and two key measurements, log intensity (*S*) and discrimination ratio, both had average correlations
 25 between replicates of greater than 0.97.

WGSa DNA mixing experiments were performed as follows: the concentrations of genomic DNA from Hs-578T and Hs-578Bst were determined by PicoGreen dsDNA

5 Quantitation Assay (Molecular Probes) and Hs-578Bst DNA was added to Hs-578T DNA at 10% increments.

Quantitative PCR was performed using ABI Prism 7700 Sequence Detection System (ABI). PCR primers were designed by using Primer Express 1.5 software (ABI) and were synthesized by QIAGEN. Reactions (25 μ l containing 25 ng DNA) were
 10 prepared using the SYBR-Green PCR Core Reagents kit (ABI). Conditions for amplification were as follows: 1 cycle of 50°C/2 min, 1 cycle of 95°C/10 min, followed by 35 cycles of 95°C/20 sec, 56°C/30 sec, and 72°C/30 sec. Threshold cycle numbers were obtained by using Sequence Detector v1.7a software. Human genomic DNA (Roche) was used as the normal control. All reactions were done in duplicate and
 15 threshold cycle numbers were averaged. DNA amounts were measured by UV spectrophotometer and were normalized to LINE-1 elements (9). Relative quantitation was carried out using the comparative Ct method (ABI User Bulletin #2, 1997). Quantitative PCR assays for c-MYC and p16 genes were done as described except that the annealing temperature was 60°C.

20

Copy Number Estimation and Significance Calculation

In the following example there are three major components to the copy number and significance estimations: (1) dosage response experiments, (2) independent verification of algorithm results using PCR, and (3) confirmation of known true positive
 25 regions using the cancer cell line panel. The dosage response between copy number and chip intensity may be tested using samples with varying X chromosome copy numbers, for example 1X to 5X. Using (*I*) to indicate chip intensity, the dosage response

5 assumption is $I_a \cong C_{ab} \times I_b$, where I_a is the intensity for a region with copy number a , I_b is the intensity on the same region with copy number b , and C_{ab} is the intensity ratio determined by a and b . \tilde{S} is as an approximation of log intensity. Thus a log transformation leads to $\tilde{S}_a \cong \tilde{S}_b + \tilde{C}_{ab}$, where \tilde{C}_{ab} is the log intensity ratio determined by a and b .

10 The log copy number may be estimated by assuming a linear relationship between log copy number and log intensity ratio. A line has the equation $y = mx + b$ where m is the slope of the line and b is the y-intercept. In a preferred embodiment y is the log copy number and C is the log of the intensity ratio. The slope and the y-intercept may be estimated using control sample of known copy number. In one embodiment the slope
15 and y-intercept were determined using samples with known copy numbers of X chromosomes.

Results from DNA samples with 1, 3, 4, and 5 X chromosomes were compared to a 2X sample. A high linear correlation was observed among the sample pairs, and for any given pair, the linear trend was parallel to $Y = X$, confirming the equation $\tilde{S}_a \cong \tilde{S}_b + \tilde{C}_{ab}$.

20 Using 2X as the baseline, the estimated log intensity ratio (\tilde{C}_{ab}) for each sample showed a strong linear relationship with the log of the copy number. The copy number can be estimated for any given region using the intensity difference. In a preferred embodiment X chromosome results were used to generalize to all autosomes. For SNP j with genotype g and log intensity \tilde{S}_{jg}^C :

25
$$\text{Copy Number} \approx \exp(0.693 + 0.895 \times (\tilde{S}_{jg}^C - \hat{\mu}_{jg}))$$

5 A log-log linear model was used because of the general suitability for both low range and high range copy number estimation. ($\tilde{S}_{jg}^c - \hat{\mu}_{jg}$) is the log intensity ratio ($\log x/y = \log x - \log y$). In the high copy number range, the increase in signal intensity will reach a plateau in the assay due to saturation of the probes and a log-log linear relationship may be more appropriate (Bignell et al. (2003), *Submitted*, Vol., pp). These results show that
 10 intensity ratios can be used to represent copy number changes and that a log-log linear model is most appropriate to accommodate a wide-range of copy-numbers.

An independent quantitative PCR (qPCR) method to measure DNA copy number changes was used to verify observed regions of chromosomal gains and losses. PCR reactions on a set of 99 autosomal SNPs were carried out using genomic DNA templates
 15 from SKBR3 and normal individuals. This set of SNPs was not completely random, and contained both previously known as well as putative novel gains and losses identified in the cancer cell line. An initial qPCR validation experiment was carried out using primer pairs to 7 independent X-chromosome SNPs and ΔCt values for the 1X and 5X DNA samples were determined. While each primer pair showed slight differences in the
 20 absolute value of ΔCt following normalization, there was an average difference of 2.23 cycles between the 1X and 5X samples (data not shown). Assuming an amplification efficiency of 2.0, this Ct difference is close to the theoretical value of 2.32. The estimated copy number using WGSa was approximately an exponential function of ΔCt and fell near the theoretical estimating function $2^{\Delta Ct + 1}$. The trend is tight when ΔCt values are
 25 low and becomes more scattered with increasing ΔCt . A strong positive correlation between ΔCt and the significance level calculated was observed using the algorithm. Except for a few points, the majority of the SNPs with a large ΔCt difference show very

5 strong significance, while SNPs with a small ΔC_t difference show moderate to low statistical significance. The results also illustrate the value of discrimination ratio as a supplementary metric to PM intensity. For one data point, the ΔC_t value was less than -5, suggesting a homozygous deletion. However, due to possible cross-hybridization, the significance based on PM intensity is only moderate. This SNP shows strong significance
 10 with a p-value less than 10^{-6} when DR is applied, allowing the deletion to be correctly identified. The relationship between the estimated copy number and the statistical significance was also analyzed. As expected, when the copy number approaches 0 indicating a homozygous deletion, or approaches a large positive number indicating high level amplification, the significance becomes very strong. These combined results
 15 indicate that the method can detect chromosomal copy number changes in a quantitative manner.

The breast cancer cell line panel was surveyed for copy number changes in two well characterized regions, namely chromosome 8q and chromosome 9p. CGH analysis of 38 breast cancer cell lines showed gains of 8q in 75% of the samples (Forozan, et al.
 20 (2000) *Cancer Res*, Vol. 60, pp.4519-25) and loss of chromosome 9p has been reported in breast cancer (Struski, et al. (2002), *Cancer Genet Cytogenet*, Vol. 135, pp.63-90). Specifically, the c-MYC oncogene at chromosome 8q24 has been shown to be commonly amplified in breast cancer (Escot, et al. (1986), *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Vol. 83, pp.4834-8 and Rummukainen, et al. (2001) *Cancer Genet Cytogenet*, Vol. 126, pp.1-7)
 25 while the p16 tumor suppressor on chromosome 9p21 has been shown to be deleted in a variety of tumor types (Kamb, et al. (1994), *Science*, Vol. 264, pp.436-40 and Cairns, et al., (1995), *Nat Genet*, Vol. 11, pp.210-2). Copy number estimates for individual SNPs

5 can be mapped over a region, for example over a chromosome. A genotyping array may provide information about a subset of SNPs that are spread throughout a genome. By looking at the copy number estimate for SNPs that are nearest neighbors in the set of SNPs genotyped by the array, estimates of copy number for larger regions may be made. In one example estimates were compared across four samples for a region of
10 chromosome 8 from 50 to 140 Mb. The genomic region near c-MYC appeared amplified in three cancer cell lines with moderate to very strong significance and did not appear amplified in the normal control (Hs-578Bst). This is consistent with published CGH results that show all three cell lines contain gains in 8q23-q24 (Kallioniemi, et al. (1994), *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, Vol. 91, pp.2156-60). Quantitative PCR was carried out with a
15 c-MYC primer pair and confirmed the copy number increase. The estimated c-MYC copy number by qPCR for SK-BR-3, MCF-7, ZR-75-30, and Hs-578Bst is 21, 7.5, 10.6, and 3 respectively. The array used in the example does not contain SNPs from the c-MYC gene itself, but the two nearest SNPs are SNP 55150, which is located 300 Kb proximal to c-MYC, and SNP 511315, which is located 196 Kb distal to c-MYC. WGSa and qPCR
20 results for these SNPs are summarized in Table 1 and confirm that the region surrounding c-MYC is amplified in three of the four cell lines.

5 Table 1

c-myc region on Chromosome 8									
Marker \ Sample	SNP 55150 (300 kb distal)			SNP 511315 (196 kb distal)					
	¹ 2 ^{ΔCt+1}	² WGSA	³ Sig	2 ^{ΔCt+1}	WGSA	Sig			
SK-BR-3	32.00	14.88	< -20	22.63	19.53	-11.89			
MCF-7	9.19	4.51	-3.47	7.46	6.12	-1.89			
ZR-75-30	13.00	7.41	-7.67	11.31	15.27	-9.95			
Hs578 Bst	2.60	2.59	-0.86	2.64	3.24	-0.77			
P16 region on Chromosome 9									
Marker \ Sample	SNP 827951 (235 kb proximal)			SNP 139369 (inside p16)			SNP 87445 (21 kb distal)		
	2 ^{ΔCt+1}	WGSA	Sig	2 ^{ΔCt+1}	WGSA	Sig	2 ^{ΔCt+1}	WGSA	Sig
BT-20	1.82	1.99	-0.31	0.008	0.26	-12.06	1.32	1.64	-0.71
MCF-12A	1.29	1.09	-1.46	0.014	0.31	-10.44	0.08	0.62	-8.12
MCF-7	1.33	1.89	-0.37	0.002	0.29	-10.83	1.00	1.02	-2.68
Hs578 Bst	2.28	1.94	-0.35	1.073	1.68	-0.60	1.23	1.82	-0.56

Note: $2^{\Delta Ct+1}$: theoretical estimate of copy number using quantitative PCR

²WGSA: copy number estimated by WGSA assay

³Sig: $\text{Log}_{10}(\text{p-value})$. P-value is derived by comparing the target sample to a reference set consisting of normal people

10

The four cell lines were also compared across a region of chromosome 9 from 0 to 40 Mb. WGSA results show three of these cell lines have a significant deletion in the region of p16 as determined by SNP 139369, which is located within the p16 structural gene. This SNP, as well as two flanking SNPs were further analyzed by quantitative PCR and the results are summarized in Table 1. The PCR results independently confirm the p16 deletion. In summary, PCR and the copy number algorithm show highly correlated results for two genomic regions with known alterations, namely c-MYC and p-16.

15

The SK-BR-3 chromosome 8 analysis and the BT-20 chromosome 9 analysis also illustrate the high resolution capabilities of the disclosed methods. SK-BR-3 shows two adjacent amplified segments near c-MYC. The first, and longer segment, spans from 118.96 to 125.42 Mb. The second shorter segment spans from 127.52 to 127.65 Mb. 12 representative SNPs from the first and second segments were analyzed by PCR and the

20

5 copy number increase was confirmed. There is a single SNP (719292) disrupting these two segments that is scored as unamplified using both quantitative PCR ($\Delta C_t = -0.3$) and the copy number algorithm (p-value = 0.43). BT-20 contains a single-point homozygous deletion (p16) flanked by SNPs that show no copy number alterations (Table1). These two examples illustrate that the method may be used to detect amplification or deletion at
 10 single point resolution, and may be used to delineate boundaries between genomic regions that are present at different copy numbers.

While probe sequences on the Mapping 10K Array may be selected specifically for SNP genotyping by allele-specific hybridization, they may not be optimized with regard to high sensitivity and specificity for copy number alterations. However, greater
 15 than 96% of the X chromosome SNPs have a correlation greater than 0.85 between log (signal intensity) and log (copy number). In another embodiment an array may be designed with probes that are optimized for estimation of copy number alterations.

Meta-Analysis

20 In some embodiments the method is used to detect homozygous deletions and amplifications with large copy number increases. However, the detection rate of regions with small copy number changes is relatively low. In one example, at a 1% false positive rate, the detection rate for 1X, 3X, 4X and 5X samples was 22.03%, 12.35%, 31.27% and 54.86% respectively. This moderate detection rate is due to dispersion of the reference set
 25 distribution in some SNPs rather than the lack of dosage response. Overall, the dosage response is strong with a correlation greater than 0.72 between log (intensity) and log (copy number) for all 302 X chromosome SNPs. Furthermore, 292 SNPs (96.7%) among

5 this group have a correlation greater than 0.85. Meta-analysis assumes that the greater the number of consecutive SNPs which display the same type of alteration (gain or loss) leads to increased confidence (Salamon, et al (2000), *Genome Res*, Vol. 10, pp.2044-54.) and is therefore applied to improve the detection rate. Meta-analysis results in a substantial shift of the Receiving Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves toward the
10 upper left corner, indicating highly improved sensitivity and specificity. The results show that with less than 0.2% false positive rate, the true positive (detection) rate for 1X, 4X and 5X are 91.06%, 91.39% and 98.34% respectively. The true positive rate for 3X is improved to more than 50% by using a false positive rate of less than 1%. Meta-analysis shows much stronger power than individual analysis in these X chromosome examples
15 because the span of the changes is continuous and large, and the majority of the SNPs consistently show the same trend towards gain or loss although sporadic individual signals may not be significant due to reference set dispersion.

A comparison of individual analysis and meta-analysis using autosomal SNPs over a range of p-value thresholds is summarized in Table 2.

5 Table 2

Method	Individual Analysis			Meta Analysis		
Sample	Can 10	Ref 110	Ratio (C / R)	Can 10	Ref 110	Ratio (C / R)
P-value	Num (%)	Num (%)		Num (%)	Num (%)	
<10e-16	7.1 (0.07%)	1.3 (0.01%)	5.5	1533.6 (14.07%)	2.2 (0.02%)	697.1
<10e-14	10.5 (0.10%)	1.7 (0.02%)	6.2	1689.0 (15.49%)	3.8 (0.03%)	444.5
<10e-12	14.9 (0.14%)	2.2 (0.02%)	6.8	1918.0 (17.59%)	7.5 (0.07%)	255.7
<10e-10	24.0 (0.22%)	2.8 (0.03%)	8.6	2193.9 (20.12%)	14.8 (0.14%)	148.2
<10e-8	36.1 (0.33%)	4.0 (0.04%)	9.0	2582.1 (23.68%)	34.7 (0.32%)	74.4
<10e-6	70.6 (0.65%)	7.1 (0.06%)	10.0	3113.7 (28.56%)	102.0 (0.94%)	30.5
<10e-4	207.4 (1.90%)	26.3 (0.24%)	7.9	3965.6 (36.37%)	356.0 (3.27%)	11.1
<10e-2	1078.1 (9.89%)	363.3 (3.33%)	3.0	5744.7 (52.69%)	1798.3 (16.49%)	3.2

For a given p-value cut-off, the average number of SNPs detected in the 10 breast cancer samples was divided by the average number of SNPs detected in the 110 normal samples.

- 10 This value serves as an approximate cancer sample to normal sample ratio (signal to noise ratio) for any given confidence threshold. Using meta-analysis, this ratio is substantially improved: for an arbitrary p-value cut-off of 10^{-10} , with ratios of 8.6 and 148.2 for individual and meta-analysis respectively. This high signal to noise ratio also implies that the number of genomic alterations that span large regions with sufficient
- 15 SNP density is relatively frequent in the cancer cell lines while relatively rare in the normal population.

5 LOH

Matched Hs578 samples were used to compare traditional LOH identification (comparison of WGS SNP genotype calls between matched samples) with the application of a probability model for LOH identification. The model uses allele frequency information for the reference set and calculates the probability that any given stretch of homozygous genotypes may occur due to random chance. The significance increases as the number of homozygous SNPs in the covered region increases. Thus the use of a stringent significance cut-off may allow genomic regions with many consecutive homozygous calls to serve as a surrogate for conventionally defined regions of LOH. This application may be particularly useful when there is no matched normal control sample available for analysis. The method was evaluated using the matched Hs578 pair as to how well it captures traditionally defined LOH markers. The comparative results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

P-value	Normal Match (Percentage)	Tumor Sample (Percentage)
< 10e-8	0 (0.00%)	955 (73.78%)
< 10e-6	0 (0.00%)	1037 (80.12%)
< 10e-4	81 (0.72%)	1086 (83.91%)
<10e-2	1179 (10.52%)	1158 (89.48%)
Total	11205 (100.00%)	1293 (100.00%)

20

There are in total 1293 autosomal SNPs defined by traditional LOH analysis. These SNPs are heterozygous in the normal control and homozygous in the tumor sample. Among these SNPs, greater than 70% have significance (p-value) less than 10^{-8} using the probability model, and greater than 80% have significance of less than 10^{-6} . Yet approximately 10% of the SNPs have insignificant p-values (> 0.01). This indicates that the majority of the traditionally defined LOH SNPs are located in long stretches of homozygous calls, while ~10% of the SNPs reside in regions without many consecutive

25

5 homozygous calls. In contrast, for all the 11,205 autosomal SNPs in the normal control sample, there are no SNPs which belong to stretches with p-values lower than 10^{-6} , and less than 1% belong to stretches with a significance level of 10^{-4} . Thus for this particular sample pair, a p-value threshold of 10^{-6} results in greater than 80% capture of the traditionally defined LOH using the probability model, while the normal sample contains
 10 no regions at this level of significance. This result shows that the probability model can identify genomic regions that have undergone LOH and can serve as an alternative approach to LOH identification especially when normal matched samples are not available. Copy number analysis of SNPs undergoing LOH in the tumor cell line reveals that approximately 32% have one copy, 51% have 2 copies, 17 % show moderate
 15 amplification (copy number less than 8) and less than 0.2% show homozygous deletions or large fold amplifications. In addition, the copy number distributions are similar between the two approaches use for LOH identification.

Once a homozygous stretch is defined, intensity information may be used to determine the copy number change of the region and its significance. Interestingly, the
 20 matched pair identifies regions of LOH where no obvious copy number alterations occur. By comparing the tumor and normal genotype calls, the entire length of chromosome 12 and chromosome 17, as well as ~ 90 to 170Mb on chromosome 5, can be defined as LOH, but no significant copy number alterations were observed. This pattern was also observed in MCF-7 where a putative stretch of LOH containing 77 SNPs defined with the
 25 probability model from 57 to 77 Mb (p-value $7.2E-16$) shows no copy number reduction. Additionally, SK-BR-3 and ZR-75-30 both show a region of putative LOH from 110 to 125-135 Mb with respective p-values of $3.8E-18$ (80 SNPs) and $1.8E-24$ (120 SNPs) but

5 show significant copy number increases. These examples of LOH with either no copy number reduction or copy number increases may not be readily identified by many currently used single molecular approaches, and underscore the power in coupling LOH measurements with genome wide copy number profiling.

10 Mixing Experiment

Tumor samples can often be contaminated by normal cells of either stromal or lymphocytic origin. While methods such as laser capture micro dissection or flow cytometry have been successfully used to enrich for tumor cells, the resulting populations rarely are completely pure and thus molecular methods that are used for genome-wide

15 DNA copy number profiling must be robust enough to accommodate heterogeneous samples. The matched pair Hs-578 was used to assess the tolerance of the WGSa assay and the algorithm to mixed DNA samples by testing the effect of increasing amounts of normal DNA (Hs-578Bst) mixed into the cancer sample (Hs-578T). Mixed samples were analyzed for changes in LOH and for changes in the detection of copy number

20 alterations. DNA derived from the cancer cell line was mixed prior to the WGSa assay with the normal matched DNA at increasing percentages of 0% (pure cancer sample), 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, and 100% (pure normal samples). The modal chromosome number of Hs-578Bst and Hs-578T is 46 (diploid) and 59 (hypo triploid) respectively, thus mixing by DNA mass approximates mixing by cell number.

25 Changes in the identification of conventional LOH SNPs were observed as well as putative LOH regions using the probability model. As the contribution of normal DNA increases, the number of traditionally defined LOH SNPs decreases. Following the same

5 trend, the total length and total number of LOH regions defined by the probability model also decrease. Overall, when the percentage of normal DNA is less than or equal to 30%, greater than 70% of the LOH changes are retained. A significant shift occurs when the mixed normal DNA reaches 30 to 50% of the total, resulting in nearly 60% loss of detection of LOH. When normal DNA is present at 60% or greater, most SNPs (>98%)
10 undergoing LOH are undetectable.

The relationship between the transition points of LOH detection and the copy number of these SNPs was also examined. This comparison involves three groups of LOH SNPs with different copy numbers which comprise 99.8% of the total: 1-copy (407 SNPs), 2-copy (663 SNPs), and moderate copy (3 to 8) number increases (221 SNPs). On
15 average, as the percentage of normal DNA increases in the mixed sample, the inability to detect a homozygous call occurs first for SNPs with one copy, followed next by those with two copies, and lastly with those of moderate copy. The difference between the three groups is statistically significant with a p-value 3.292×10^{-5} using the Kruskal Wallis test. The Wilcoxon rank sum test was used to compare each pair. The following p-values for
20 the differences between groups were found: 0.00742 (1-copy and 2-copy), 0.00487 (2-copy and moderate copy), and 1.349×10^{-5} (1-copy and moderate copy). All comparisons are significant at a 0.05 level with Bonferroni correction, with the difference between the 1-copy and the moderate copy groups being the most significant.

The effect of mixed samples on detection of gains and losses was examined as
25 well. The relative percentage of copy number alterations that are detected in mixed samples with meta-analysis is greater than individual SNP analysis. At mixing levels of 10%, 20%, and 30% normal DNA, the detectable signals remaining from the original

5 total are, respectively, 89.01%, 85.65% and 57.55% (meta analysis) and 50%, 25% and 21.43% (individual analysis). Once the proportion of normal DNA reaches 40% of the total sample, there is a significant reduction in the detection of these amplified and deleted SNPs; when the mixed sample contains more than 60% normal DNA, most of the signals are undetectable. This trend is true for both meta-analysis and individual analysis.

10 These results indicate that detection of LOH and copy number alterations using the WGSa assay and algorithm can tolerate a mixed sample containing up to 20 to 30% normal DNA.

15

Measuring copy number alterations in “normal” samples

The reference set of 110 reference samples was also analyzed to determine if amplifications or deletions could be identified within genomic regions in individuals that have not been diagnosed with cancer. More specifically, leave-one-out analysis was done

20 on each of the 110 samples: one sample was left out of the analysis and the other 109 samples were used to build the reference distribution and calculate each SNP's allele frequency. The “left-out” sample was compared with the reference information to evaluate the frequency and significance of copy number alteration and to identify long stretches of homozygous calls in the left-out sample. The results showed that a substantial

25 proportion of the reference samples have significant copy number alteration and long stretches of homozygous calls. Among the 110 samples, 43 have more than 10 single point alterations with p-value less than 10^{-6} , among them 11 samples have 20 or more

5 such significant alterations. Also among the 110 samples, 8 samples were observed to have long homozygous stretches with p-value less than 10^{-10} , such long stretches of homozygous calls have an average span of 21.36 Mb.

Example of W GSA: Genomic DNA was digested with *XbaI* by mixing 5 μ l 50 ng/ μ l human genomic DNA (Coriell Cell Repositories) with 10.5 μ l H₂O (Accugene), 2 μ l 10X RE buffer 2 (NEB, Beverly, MA), 2 μ l 10X BSA (NEB, Beverly, MA), and 0.5 μ l *XbaI* (NEB, Beverly, MA). The reaction was incubated at 30°C for 2 hours, then the enzyme was inactivated by incubation at 70°C for 20 min and then to 4°C. The reaction may be stored at -20°C.

For ligation of the adapters the digested DNA was then mixed with 1.25 μ l 5uM adaptor in TE pH 8.0, 2.5 μ l T4 DNA ligation buffer and 1.25 μ l T4 DNA Ligase (NEB, Beverly, MA) which is added last. The reaction was incubated at 16°C for 2 hours then at 70°C for 20 min and then to 4°C. The 25 μ l ligation mixture is then diluted with 75 μ l H₂O and may be stored at -20°C.

For PCR 10 μ l of the diluted ligated DNA is mixed with 10 μ l PCR buffer II (Perkin Elmer, Boston, MA), 10 μ l 2.5 mM dNTP (PanVera Takara, Madison, WI), 10 μ l 25 mM MgCl₂, 7.5 μ l 10 μ M primer (for a final concentration of 0.75 μ M), 2 μ l 5U/ μ l Taq Gold (Perkin Elmer, Boston, MA) and 50.5 μ l H₂O. For each array four 100 μ l reactions were prepared. Amplification was done using the following program: 95°C for 3 min; 35 cycles of 95°C for 20 sec, 59°C for 15 sec and 72°C for 15 sec; and a final incubation at 72°C for 7 min. The reactions were then held at 4°C. The lid heating option was selected.

5 The PCR reactions were then purified by mixing the 100 μ l PCR reaction with
500 μ l PB or PM buffer into Qiagen columns (Valencia, CA) and the column was
centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 1 min. Flow through was discarded and 750 μ l PE buffer
with ethanol was added into the column to wash the sample and the column was spun at
13,000 rpm for 1 min. The flow through was discarded and the column was spun at
10 13,000 rpm for another 1 min. The flow through was discarded and the column was
placed in a new collection tube. For 2 of the 4 samples 30 μ l of EB elution buffer pH 8.5
was added to the center of the QIAquick membrane to elute the sample and the columns
were allowed to stand at room temperature for 5 min and then centrifuged at 13,000 for 1
min. The elution buffer from the first 2 samples was then used to elute the other 2
15 samples and the eluates were combined. The DNA was quantified and diluted so that 48
 μ l contains 20 μ g DNA.

The DNA was fragmented by mixing 48 μ l DNA (20 μ g), 5 μ l RE Buffer 4, and 2
 μ l 0.09 U/ μ l DNase in a total volume of 55 μ l. The reaction was incubated at 37°C for
30 min then 95°C for 15 min and then held at 4°C.

20 Fragments were labeled by incubating 50 μ l fragmented DNA, 13 μ l 5X TdT
buffer (Promega, Madison, WI), 1 μ l 1 mM biotinylated-ddATP (NEN Life Sciences,
Boston, MA), and 1 μ l TdT (Promega, Madison, WI) at 37°C overnight then at 95°C for
10 min, then held at 4°C.

Hybridization mix is 12 μ l 1.22 M MES, 13 μ l DMSO, 13 μ l 50X Denharts, 3 μ l
25 0.5M EDTA, 3 μ l 10 mg/ml herring sperm DNA, 3 μ l 10nM oligo B2, 3 μ l 1 mg/ml
Human Cot-1, 3 μ l 1% Tween-20, and 140 μ l 5M TMACl. 70 μ l labeled DNA was

5 mixed with 190 μ l hybridization mix. The mixture was incubated at 95°C for 10 min, spun briefly and held at 47.5°C. 200 μ l of the denatured mixture was hybridized to an array at 47.5°C for 16 to 18 hours at 60 rpm.

Staining mix was 990 μ l H₂O, 450 μ l 20X SSPE, 15 μ l Tween-20, 30 μ l 50% Denharts. For the first stain mix 495 μ l staining mix with 5 μ l 1 mg/ml streptavidin
10 (Pierce Scientific, Rockford, IL), for the second stain mix 495 μ l staining mix with 5 μ l 0.5 mg/ml biotinylated anti-streptavidin antibody (Vector Labs, Burlingame, CA) and for the third stain mix 495 μ l staining mix with 5 μ l 1 mg/ml streptavidin, R-phycoerythrin conjugate (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR). Wash and stain under standard conditions.

CONCLUSION

15 Methods of identifying changes in genomic DNA copy number are disclosed. Methods for identifying loss of heterozygosity, homozygous deletions and gene amplifications are disclosed. The methods may be used to detect copy number changes in cancerous tissue compared to normal tissue. A method to identify genome wide copy number gains and losses by hybridization to a genotyping array comprising probes for
20 more than 10,000 human SNPs is disclosed. Copy number estimations across the genome are linked to SNP genotype calls (LOH analysis). All cited references are incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

The present inventions provide methods and computer software products for estimating copy number in genomic samples. It is to be understood that the above
25 description is intended to be illustrative and not restrictive. Many variations of the invention will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. By way of example, the invention has been described primarily with

5 reference to the use of a high density oligonucleotide array, but it will be readily
recognized by those of skill in the art that other nucleic acid arrays, other methods of
measuring signal intensity resulting from genomic DNA could be used. The scope of the
invention should, therefore, be determined not with reference to the above description,
but should instead be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the
10 full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.